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IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

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(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

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The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1891 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong.

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG; The latest and only reliable PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements, and

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject, including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, GOLF, &c., &c.

The WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a *valuable* *medium* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1891 is printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

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Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" PUBLISHERS, HILL, HONGKONG. Singapore, 19th January, 1891.

## Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

DAKIN'S SELTZER WATER, CONTAINS THE TRUE SELTZER SALTS. Makes a more palatable drink with spirits than Soda Water.

NO LOWERING TENDENCY.

IN LARGEST SIZE BOTTLES, CENTS 50 PER DOZEN.

(Telephone No. 60.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 13th April, 1891. [37]

BY APPOINTMENT, A. S. WATSON & CO., LD. (ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.) HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old and famous Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same, being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Dozen	Per Case
A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule	10	1.00
B Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule	12	1.10
C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	14	1.25
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	18	1.50

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	0.60
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75
C Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	1.00
CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	10	1.00
D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule	14	1.50
E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)	14	1.50

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	4	0.40
B St. Estephe, Red Capsule	4.50	0.45
C St. Julien	7	0.70
D La Rose	11	1.10

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	12	1.10
B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	14	1.25
C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	18	1.50
D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule	24	2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule	8	0.75
B Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
C Watson's Abolour Glenorchy, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
D Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10	1.00
E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12	1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8	0.75
B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00
C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	12	1.10
GRANT'S BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name	10	1.00

GIN.

A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
B Fine Unwaxed, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
C Fine A. V. H. Geneva	4.50	0.40

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12	1.00
Good Lecward Island	11.50	per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine	Maraschino
Curaçao	Herrig's Cherry Cordial
Chartreuse	Dr. Sieger's Angostura Bitters, &c.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY

REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS

MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

JOHN C. THOMSON, M.A., M.B., Superintendent.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1891.

## TELEGRAMS.

PREPARING FOR ACTION.

LONDON, April 29th. H.M.S. Raleigh has left Cape Town for the East coast of Africa, conveying field guns and stores.

MORE INFLUENZA.

Influenza has broken out in London.

ANOTHER CHILIAN IRONCLAD.

DESTROYED. The Huascar has been sunk by a torpedo.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE will be a game of polo at Causeway Bay to-morrow, commencing at 4.45 p.m.

A REGULAR meeting of Zealand Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

FROM an edict in the Peking Gazette we observe that Li Shu-chang, who was degraded while acting as Chinese Minister to Japan, has been re-installed in his former rank as Taotai.

A LENGTHY and important report by the Surveyor-General on the progress of the ordinary and extraordinary public works in 1890 is unavoidably held over for want of space.

"LET me see—a cynic is a man who is tired of the world, is he not?" said Grubbin's after reading the leading article in the Telegraph last Wednesday night. "No, old chap," replied Scrimblin, "a cynic is a man of whom the world is tired."

A CORONER's jury in Vermont was given three days in which to reach a verdict on a boiler explosion, and they finally decided: "Bill Stevens was a pretty careful man, but we find that he let the water in his boiler get too low while playing a game of cards."

THE calendar of probates and administrations granted by the Supreme Court during 1890 is contained in a return tabled at the Legislative Council yesterday. It hardly shows a case of a single white man leaving over \$10,000, but lots of paltry sums. But the shoal of bankruptcies showed liabilities to the amount of \$112,333 proved out of \$319,000 admitted in schedule and \$6,154 got in assets, out of \$157,766 alleged to be existent. So that the Pagoda Tree wouldn't seem to flourish any more, to say the least.

WHEN we were—well, in another place—the Rev. S. W. Stagg wrote us from Kirkby-le-Soken, Colchester, to let us know how old Mann, the Enock Arden of the Caucasus, was getting on. The ancient mariner has nearly 70, which will very likely keep him as long as he needs keeping, for he told us before he left Hongkong that he was "nigh eighty." Mr. Stagg says he is very comfortable—fresher than the brother he lives with, notwithstanding his hacking-up among the Kanakas, and his years of savage existence. So you good people who subscribed to help a poor old man who was "on the rocks"—and there wasn't a *salpica* among you—have not done so in vain.

At the Harbour Master's Office this morning, before Comd. W. C. Hastings, R.N., Acting Marine Magistrate, the master of the steam launch *Wing Foo*, was charged with carrying 48 passengers in excess of his license on the 25th ult. Sergeant Niven proved the case, and the defendant was fined \$66—two shillings per man. Chang Tung, master of the steam launch *Sun Ma* was similarly charged, with carrying 21 passengers in excess, and was fined \$77—two pence per man and \$15 for the rubber. Chan Po, master of the *Po Hong* steam launch, was fined \$60 for a similar offence. The latter defendant, who was carrying 30 persons in his unlicensed launch, alleged that the passengers were his master's family who were going to Chek Wan to worship at the temple. The Chinese launches have lately done very good business, running first to Kowloon and now to the Chek Wan festival, and it evidently pays to risk these little affairs, as the fines were forked out at once.

SAID an American contemporary:—"The Emperor William has his prejudices, and among them is a very pronounced one against the Jews." It is understood that he has privately intimated to the Prince of Wales that he will not be at all agreeable to him to meet the Prince's millionaire Jewish friends when he visits London this summer. This hint has made it necessary for the Prince of Wales to delicately, but firmly, suggest to Baron Hirsch that his business affairs of an important character should require his attention on the Continent about the time that the Emperor reaches London. Baron Rothschild has also been warned that he should look to his gardens out at his country seat about the same time. Reuben Sassoon has been convinced that his health will make it necessary for him to go to Brighton at the very moment William leaves Berlin, and it is on the cards that Baron Reuter is to be taken seriously ill. How can we so complacently supplement this task must have been to the Prince of Wales may be appreciated by the fact that it is, *on all*, Baron Hirsch who has just lost him \$1,000,000 without interest.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Statistics for April, 1891.

In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st April

In-Patients admitted to Hospital during April

Total number treated as In-Patients

Of these there were:

Discharged cured

Discharged relieved

Discharged on other grounds

Died in Hospital

In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st May

Out-Patients, new cases

Out-Patients, return visits

Total number of Out-Patients visits

Operations

Vaccinations

Dental cases

Casualty cases

JOHN C. THOMSON, M.A., M.B., Superintendent.

AND this is fame. Says an American paper—"Slam, which is well known on account of its justly renowned Slamese Twins, will build its first railroad this year." Our contemporary is probably not aware that Slam is also renowned for its "white elephants."

At the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. Wise, two of the three men charged with keeping a gambling house in East Street on the 25th ult. surrendered to bail. On the morning of the day in question Inspector Hennessy broke into the house and arrested the three men, who were managing the place. This afternoon Mr. Mossop, who defended, said the house was a club, but he did not call any witness to prove that fact. Mr. Wise, after hearing the evidence of the Police and informers, considered the charge proved, and sentenced each of the defendants to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. A warrant for the third man's arrest was granted, and the \$200 bail was exonerated.

At the Legislative Council meeting yesterday the Registrar-General's returns of the "batches" and "dispatches" for 1890 were tabled. The total number of births among the British and foreign community was 167, or 15.22 per 1,000, and of deaths 188, or 17.14 per 1,000. But as 400 of the 188 were non-residents—tourists or people sent here to receive medical treatment or people sent to the coast-ports, this ratio is considerably lowered. The Chinese new arrivals numbered 1450, 7.72 per 1,000; and the departures totalled 4553, or 23.25 per 1,000. The terrible *trismus nascentium*—infantile lockjaw—was responsible for 277 and 253 deaths at the Asile de la Ste. Eufance and the Italian Convent respectively. Is it excess, or want of, Godfrey's Cordial?

MR. E. W. MAITLAND, Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial Hospital, begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospital:

Messrs. Danby, Leigh and Orange	25
China Export, Import, and Bank Co.	15
F. A. Cooper, Esq.	10
A. M. Eschbayer, Esq.	10
R. Hallibbroy, Esq.	10
P. B. Cama, Esq.	10
D. J. O'Neil, Esq.	5
D. K. Kowloon, Esq.	5
F. Jansse, Esq.	2
I. G.	1
P. Jansse, Esq.	1
P. Jansse, Esq.	1
P. Jansse, Esq.	1

A NEW YORK telegram to a San Francisco paper, dated March 25th, says:—"There is no truth in the statement that the Chinese residents of New York, in connection with their Consul here, are getting up a mammoth petition to the Chinese Minister at Washington, protesting against Senator Blair as Minister to China, so say Sun Hon, Secretary of the Merchants' Union, and Wen Wing Tack, the Mayor of Chinatown. 'We think,' added the Mayor, 'that President Harrison is our friend; but if he chooses to send an enemy to China as his Minister we cannot help it. We have no voice in the matter.' 'If Blair goes to our country,' said Ah Woon, the Delmonico of Pell Street, 'he will soon change his mind. He will be treated with the greatest respect. He will go into the polite society in the world. No Chinese hoodlums will throw stones at him, pull his hair, or pluck his beard.'"

GLAD tidings for shipowners and masters! Chang Chit-tung's white elephant, otherwise the Canton river barrier, erected at the time of the recent Franco-Chinese war, has been about three parts removed, and it is confidently predicted by those who should know about what they predict in this connection that the whole obstruction will be away by the first of next month, thus making it possible for deepdraft steamers to get up to Canton and there discharge, instead of having to tranship their cargoes into boats and junks at Whampoa. The recent activity of the Chinese authorities in this matter is, we are fully assured, solely owing their desire to diminish the cost of transport of the enormous quantities of rice which, owing to the long-continued drought and failure of last year's autumn crops in Kwangtung province, it is, and will for some months be, necessary for them to import from Yangtze grain ports, Wuhu and Chinkiang. There can be but little doubt that had the barrier not been the cause of the wily heathen Chinese losing slightly, with every prospect of booking further losses, the noble brother of the Great Viceroy would not have thought of setting about the removal of the useless barriers in the year of grace 1891. Hardly.

A ROMANCE OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

It was in the Middle Ages, It was somewhere near Peru, Someone found a silver slipcase In a field—a tale is true! Which to somebody he mentioned Who was going out to dine; In a week it had expanded From a slipcase to a mine. Then a company promoter, With a surveyor by the score, With eminent financiers Came and landed on that shore. Then they spent a month prospecting With a magnifying glass, Building up with many chukies Quite a cheery little farce. They returned to Merrie England, And they nursed their little scheme, Till they brought out a prospectus, Which was quite a poet's dream! For it told of wealth enormous Lying buried in the ground, And which only wanted raising—Having-been-already-found.

Then the public they invited, With a lot of tender song, To come and see that slipcase Through a monster microscope. And the capital was stated At a hundred thousand pounds, Into five pound shares divided—How refreshing all this sounds! Then the public rushed to buy them, Till a five pound share cost eight, And a goodly people murmured That they always were too late. Thus this company was floated In a month or two, they say; But the capital it floated In a very different way. For the finder of the slipcase Well, of course he took a third, The promoter took another, Then the lawyers—"was absurd"—Took as much as it would yield, Thus leaving the investors With the slipcase—and the field. This was in the Middle Ages! You'll remember that, I trust, When the world was very wicked, And man's morals apt to rust; Now, of course, it couldn't happen. Men are good, and true, and kind, And I've not the faintest notion What has brought it to my mind.

D.—TALK me what you think of my last poem in the *Daily Press*? I want to finish it, as I have other irons in the fire, C.—I should withdraw the irons and insert the poem.

ABOUT 7.45 last night the Indo-China Co.'s steamer *Fookang* collided with a two-masted ballast, laden junk in the Cap-sul-mun Pass, on her way from Whampoa hither. The seven men on board were saved by a Chinese Customs launch.

At the Magistracy, this morning, before Mr. Wise, Yung Fong and Ngan Su, washermen, were charged at the instance of Mr. King, land bailiff, with erecting a washed and washing frame, above the Albany Service Reservoir on Crown land yesterday. The defendants admitted the charge, and were each fined \$50, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

THE organisers of the Garrison Practice Dance were entertained last evening to a complimentary Quadrille Party at the City Hall by a number of Civilians who during the winter months had been the guests of the Garrison at their enjoyable practices in the Commissariat Buildings. The St. Andrew's and St. George's Halls were tastefully decorated in honor of the occasion, and with music supplied by the Regimental Band, under Conductor Hill, dancing was kept up to an early hour this morning. A most enjoyable evening was spent by one and all, and every praise is due to the committee for the manner in which they had worked to make it so successful.

YONG YAU, master of a cargo-boat, was charged at the Harbour Master's Office to-day before Comd. Hastings, R.N., with carrying stores in his boat without having a license. Inspector Corcoran said about 4.30 p.m. on the 21st ult. he boarded the defendant's junk, which was loaded with stone from Sui-ching-wan, and asked the defendant for his papers, but he had none. The junk was the property of Tsang Akin. The latter said he was engaged in executing work for the Praya Reclamation, and being Government work, he did not need a licence for his boats, as they were really lighters.

MR. HASTINGS said that according to his interpretation of the Ordinance the defendant must have a licence. He would impose a nominal fine of \$10, and if the owner chose to appeal he could do so.

A DEBTOR'S EXPERIENCES IN VICTORIA GAOL.

(BY A VICTIM.)

Let me supplement your series of interesting articles on prison life in Victoria. Gaol by giving you a short account of how those poor devils, whose only crime consists in being unable to pay their bills, manage to rub along. The prelude to an arrest for debt is a very simple formality indeed: the debtor is accosted in the street by a bailiff. Whose first move is to ask "Can you pay the bill?" "Little account?" "No," is generally the reply. "Well," retorts the bailiff, laying his hand on the debtor's shoulder, "come along with me." If any explanation is attempted a rough push adds force to the order to "come along." To a man whose sole experience of a prison consists of having seen its walls from the outside, and who never in his life dreamt of being ignominiously arrested in a public thoroughfare, this is a severe blow. In a few minutes he is within the precincts of H. M. Gaol and is led before the Panjabli scribe. At this point the warrant of his arrest is handed him, and a copy of an affidavit is shown him to the effect that Messrs. Short & Co have sworn that he is about to leave the Colony. In vain he protests against this affirmation, but the bailiff turns a deaf ear to all that is said, saying that that is not his business, and can only be explained to his lordship. "What he wants," he says, "is the money, or security from some one for the debtor's appearance before the Chief Justice on such-and-such a date. If not," he continues, addressing the Panjabli scribe already referred to, "will you take charge of this prisoner, and after a final summons to his prisoner to try to get some friend to pay or stand security, he departs, fully conscious of having fulfilled his duty." In this office, which resembles a pawnshop more than anything else, being surrounded by bundles of clothing labelled and classified, the unfortunate debtor is searched. He is not allowed to have anything but the barest necessities with the exception of matches and tobacco. If he does not want inquisitive eyes to read the letter from the girl he left behind him from his parents or friends at home, he must destroy them, as he cannot be allowed to have them in his possession whilst in prison. He is here "entered" into a register kept for that purpose. His name follows in rotation after those already incarcerated for murder, robbery, etc.—the register knows no distinction between prisoners, with the exception that under the column registering the sentence of the delinquent (?) the word "debtor" is written. He is then told to go "straight ahead and turn to the left" which he finds brings him to a landing at the end of which is an iron door or grating. This is opened to allow him to pass, accompanied by a cry of "One European" from the warder. He has then to go down a flight of steps, but the view from the top of the landing, if he has ever been to Paris, strikes him forcibly as resembling the bear pit in the *Tierce des Fleuves*, in miniature. At the bottom of the steps, he perceives a small hexagonal tower, which the placard hung near the doors announces as being "C. S. O. Debtors' Ward."

Whilst he is thus examining the surroundings a voice from the top of the bear pit stings out "Inside that door, topside." He follows these instructions and finds himself within the tower. It is a small hexagonal room, and from a rough guess not more than 20 feet in circumference. This is the ground floor, and is reserved for Chinese or Indian prisoners. I was afterwards informed that all the beds were occupied—four in number. The "furniture" consisted of a rough wooden stool and table—nothing else with the exception of the beds. The same furniture adorned the room above. Here the European debtor has his quarters. He can choose his own bed if any are unoccupied, after being asked by a fellow brother-in-law to "make himself at home." This room is much lighter than the one below, possessing a large window giving a fairly good, but limited, view of the landscape. It has iron bars, which are covered by a strong wire-netting. This netting appears to not have always existed, but for reasons we shall give further on it was found necessary. Whilst the new arrival is contemplating the scenery and thinking of the callousness of this cruel world, he may be aroused from his reverie by a sound resembling "ho! ho!" which is followed by a general rustle of downy feathers. He has to place himself in a position so as to be seen through the window by the night turnkey. As he approaches the tower, and is examining those inside, the warder sings out "2, 3, 4, which means that three should appear at the window, two Europeans, one Indian and four Chinese, and the placard at the door was altered accordingly. After a careful scrutiny of those behind the window, the turnkey passes on, leaving the prisoners to their own devices until the following morning.

There is no fixed rule for the hour of getting up, but each prisoner must come down to receive his own breakfast, or what he must try to fancy is such, from the warder, so that he must get up before 7.30. He is supposed to make his own bed, and help in cleaning the room, but if he is the possessor of a chair or cigarette which he is willing to share with his Chinese companions, he need never move a hand, or disturb himself by doing any of this work. At 8 or 9 a warmer comes in to see whether the beds are properly made and the floor cleaned, after which the prisoners are left in peace until dinner-time, only then to be disturbed to get their dinners. This finished, they may almost do just as they please, considering they are in prison. At 4.30 tea (or a repetition of breakfast) is served, and at 5 the door of the tower is closed, and no more prisoners are allowed to enter. As I have before mentioned, prisoners here may do pretty well as they like. They have no task to perform, and are not under any immediate superintendence of a warder. Every prisoner has a right to one book a week to read; may smoke as much as he pleases, and, if he has the wherewithal to obtain the necessities, when tired of reading he may indulge in a game of draughts, or if he is a European of a practical turn of mind, he may profit by his incarceration by learning Chinese, providing that he can "chum up" with a sufficiently well-educated Chinese fellow-sufferer. Nearly all the Chinese prisoners are merchants, in bankruptcy, and are undergoing a term of imprisonment varying from three to six months—the latter being the maximum length of time a debtor can be detained, for no matter how large an amount. The monetary soon becomes unbearable, and if the unfortunate can scrape together the sum necessary to obtain his freedom, or if he can manage to move the heart of some kind friend, he does so with all possible despatch. There are some detained who cannot possibly assist themselves or obtain the aid of friends, and they must, therefore, patiently along until their term expires. There was one man during my incarceration who had been sentenced to three months, imprisonment for a debt of \$17, a fact which, I think, requires no comment. He was the victim of his creditor's vengeance; that wretch, not contented with losing the \$17, actually spent another \$12 in costs and for the maintenance of his debtor, who, of course, is not fed by the Government. If a man is sent to gaol for debt, the prosecuting party must maintain him during his stay in the strong house topside, and should the prosecutor bring the \$7.50 a minute after 9.30 a.m. on the first of each month, it will not be received, and the prisoner is ordered to "get" forthwith. A slight legal help is afforded to prisoners in the shape of the cardboard forms which adorn the room walls, by a perusal of which they learn that they can regain their liberty by sending in a copy to his lordship. These forms are simply declarations settling forth that pursuant to Act no.-and-3, they wish their release by filing an affidavit to the effect



other than a European, so many days at the "crank."

No letter can be received or written without the Superintendent or Chaplain having read it previous to forwarding. The note paper has a whole lot of rules and regulations printed on one side, and must form part of the letter, so that those ashamed at having to use such paper, refrain from corresponding. To debtors no limit is placed as to the number of letters they may receive, but when they are handed the solitary sheet of paper and envelope they are warned that no more will be furnished until the ensuing week, even to obtain this single sheet they must first of all ask permission to see the Superintendent, and after waiting until that autocrat has dispatched the prisoners brought before him for various offences against prison regulations, a very humble air must be affected to crave his authority for this favour.

The window of the European room (or what should be, only it is always occupied by Chinese) overlooks the Police Court, and some time back it was the practice of the friends of certain of the detained debtors to supply them through this, by means of a cord, with many little delicacies which the prison authorities would not allow to pass in the proper way, but like many other things this was winked at, until, so the story runs, one evening the Superintendent was sitting on the verandah above, when he heard strange sounds of revelry proceeding from below, and it was found on investigation that the whole of the European prisoners in the debtors' ward were to extremely high spirits and very happy, and the room smelt more like the tap-room of a "pub" than a prison cell. On a search being made, two whisky bottles were found, one empty, and the other half full of the exhilarating liquid. The bottles had been passed up from below through the window by means of a piece of string. These were the last, however, that came in this way, for the wire netting referred to was immediately placed over the bars, and thus all further smuggling was prevented in that particular direction.

As was once remarked in Court by Chief Justice Sir James Russell, the debtors' prison is greatly abused by unrelenting creditors. A truer remark was never made, and the sooner the Hongkong "Fleet" is abolished the better for the good name of the colony.

### CHINESE WASH-HOUSES IN HONGKONG.

#### A SCANDALOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

When our "Special Inquirer's" exposed the disgusting condition of the Chinese wash-houses in this colony was published in these columns last September it was intimated that the distinctly insanitary state of Chinese wash-houses would be dealt with in due course, with a view to throwing some light upon the cause and development of certain tropical skin diseases among the European population of this colony. Facts have now been collected and shown, as one reading will perceive, a state of affairs which should receive the earnest and prompt consideration of the general public, whose health is jeopardised by the utter lack of the most ordinary precautions adopted in many or almost all parts of the world in respect to an industry which, if carried on in a slovenly manner, cannot fail to have an injurious effect on the general health of the community, and at times lead to the rapid spread of deadly epidemics.

An inspection of several of the eighty native wash-houses situated in the crowded central, western and eastern districts of this city, Victoria, as well as of the creeks and nullahs which meet the waters of the harbour at Causeway Bay and in the neighbourhood of the now defunct Wharf Station, on the Shau-ki-wan Road, has confirmed all the rumours and the suspicions as to the absolute necessity for the establishment of public laundries under Government supervision.

The establishments of Chinese washermen are to be found in almost all the lanes and by-ways of the city, particularly in the central district. Some of them, where the population is most dense, as in the neighbourhood of Hollywood Road and Lok Hing Lane, have but one room. Here they collect the dirty clothes (hundreds of pieces at a time), sort and book them and tie up in bundles ready for transportation to the wash-houses at Tung Lung Chao, near Causeway Bay, where almost all the actual washing of clothes, etc., done in the colony is carried on. For the establishments in the city are virtually nothing more than receiving and distributing depots, wherein the "pieces" are, as it were, stored until they are taken to the wash-tubs and brooks to be washed. Everything is necessarily jumbled together indiscriminately—ladies' dresses and petticoats, gents' drawers and singlets, fever-stricken patients' garments and bed-clothing, and Chinese demitasses, pantaloons and Lyons silk stockings may all be found in a single tub of semi-purified slush which is supposed to be (and was doubtless at one time) soap-suds and pure water. But this indiscriminate mixture of clothing is a matter for grave consideration when the fact is ascertained that hundreds of pieces of clothing and bed linen from the hospitals of the colony are distributed broadcast throughout the wash-houses of the colony every week, and the evil is perhaps much greater than those who "give out" the washing imagine, for the simple reason that at times the washermen favoured with the patronage of public hospitals have more than they can get through, and so send on a few hundred pieces to their "chums," who, in many and sad cases, happen, are also the "washermen" for public schools and other charitable institutions. This children often become stricken with diseases which at once appal and distress their parents and teachers.

Before going into details of the *modus operandi* adopted by the washermen at Tung Lung Chao, Wharf, and even as far out as Quarry Bay, it may serve a useful purpose if a brief description of the average washerman's city depot is given. Picture to yourself a basement-room, 14 ft. by 8 ft., in one of the crowded lanes of Tai-ping-shan; the walls, literally reeking with filth, the result of many years' utter ignorance of the whitewashers' brush; the floor, once covered with bright red tiles, now coated with a crust of dark-grey conglomerate of sand, mud, tobacco-ash, saliva and every species of dirt and filth and crushed remains shaken out of the clothes during the sorting and booking process; common deal trestles for ironing, under which two or three planks are laid for the "boots" to be stepped on or so of employees to sleep on at night (they usually put the top of the trestle, though, in the summer); foot or two below the smoke-begrimed ceiling a number of bamboo poles from which there are suspended a great variety of male and female articles of clothing; in one corner a small three-dollar stove giving forth considerable heat; upon this rest the ironers' implements; in another corner a pile of firewood, coke, and Calcutta soap in cakes as hard as a pound of tallow, and resembling a compound of brown sugar and sand, jumbled up together in a slatternly confusion; a foot or two further on, and you find yourself in what serves for a cook-house, where a dirty cooie who stands within two feet of a foul-smelling latrine is endeavouring to boil a pound or two of rice with the aid of half a dozen chips of stick and a lump of two of coals; the atmosphere (what with the heat of the stove, the

smell of dirty clothes, and the accumulated breath of the ironers and soot) as (said as in any White-chapel common lodging-house, and you have, it may be safely averred, a fairly accurate idea of the den in which your clothing is dealt with by the ordinary celestial washerman. It is not a very nice place, but such it is nevertheless, such it has been for the past fifty years in this colony, and such it will remain until the regulations relative to public laundries, which were passed at a meeting of that mysterious body the Sanitary Board on the 14th of November last, are, with certain necessary amendments, put into operation—and the sooner it is done, the better for the credit of the Board in question and the health of the community. The sum of \$25,000 was included in the estimates of this year for public laundries and yet three months have passed over our heads with nothing done to ameliorate this disgraceful condition of affairs. To sum up the city *debit*, it may be honestly asserted that not in one, out of many visited, was there anything like the air, space, height and absence of latrine proximity that would supply the elementary conditions to be demanded in satisfactory clothes washing.

And now as regards the actual system of scouring the clothes as witnessed at Tung Lung Chao (East Point) and other places. Firstly the clothes are put in a huge cauldron of warm water in which soap of the kind above-mentioned and a dash of soda have been mixed up to the consistency of pea-soup—twenty, thirty, and fifty pieces at a time, according to the size of the lot. In this tub they are kept for some time, and stirred about there, then partially wrung out and put into another tub where the water is not so thick as in the cauldron and thence on and on from one tub to another until at last they are clean (?) enough to be taken out and "ducked" in a stream, to wash the soap-suds and slush out of them. They are then wrung out and spread over the hill-side, when the weather is fine, to dry. But when the weather is hazy or Jupiter Phrygian sends down showers to quench the thirst of the parched land, then comes the "rub"—the clothes hastily rolled up in all sorts of shapes are piled in reeking hovels for a day or two in the hope that the weather will clear up, and failing to do so, after a lapse of thirty or forty hours "John" takes the clothes into his city depot, and after firing up his stove, bangs the "pieces" on the bamboo suspended from the ceiling! The rest needs no description, the most innocent of imbeciles surely could not fail to realise the facts. Some idea, it may be added, of the need for proper supervision may be gathered from the fact that hundreds of pieces are passed through the same water daily, and that the first, the soap-suds and soda solution, becomes towards evening as black and abominable and evil smelling as the slush raked out of the bottom of a city sewer in summer time!

Keen competition, high rents, the rise in the price of soap, soda, blue etc., etc., all tend to make the existence of Chinese washermen—at one time a No. 1 *plignin*—a mere hand-to-mouth existence, as a careful inquiry into the status of the washman will speedily demonstrate.

Without public wash-houses and public Chinese baths, for the use of which the Chinese should be charged the lowest possible fees, no diminution of the horrors of the present washing system with its attendant evil effects on the health of the public—many of whom suffer from ringworm, itch, and other disgusting diseases, contracted through contact with infected clothing—can be reasonably expected; and to prove to our readers that there must have been a scandalous neglect of public interests in some direction we subjoin a copy of a draft of public laundry regulations, which were approved by the Sanitary Board on the 14th November last, and forwarded to the Government, with a recommendation that they should be carried into effect without delay.

"That the accommodation, considered most suitable for each public laundryman carrying on business in Victoria is (a) a washing room, (b) a drying room, (c) an ironing room, (d) a dwelling room, consisting of two living rooms, a kitchen, &c., &c., (e) a drying ground.

"The number of public laundries in the city at the present time is sixty-four.

"The number of public laundries using the streams above the west end of the Kennedy Road for their wash-houses is ten.

"The committee recommend that in the first instance a set of wash houses consisting of ten separate establishments be erected at Wanchai, and that after some little experience of the working of these wash-houses two other sets of at least double the size of this set be erected—one at the east end of the town, and the other at the west end. It is also strongly recommended that in letting the first set of wash houses preference should be given to the laundrymen now carrying on their business above the Kennedy Road, because the streams in which they now wash their clothing are being formed into open masonry nullahs, and in a very short time it will no longer be possible for them to carry on the washing part of their business in this locality.

"The committee further recommend that it should not be made compulsory for laundrymen to rent the public wash-houses, but that it should be left to themselves to rent them or not as they consider most advantageous to themselves. It is, however, a matter of public importance that laundries should be kept in a proper sanitary condition, and it is, therefore, urged that by-laws be made as soon as possible under subsection 23 of section 13 of the Health Ordinance, and that they be gradually but firmly enforced. If this is done, and the public washermen prefer to fit up suitable places for themselves in which to carry on their business, an urgent public requirement will be fairly adequately met by private enterprise.

"The public nuisance arising from the washing of clothing in public streams is well known and requires no comment. With a view to prevent the spreading of this nuisance to other streams the committee strongly recommend that steps be at once taken to prevent the formation of *ad hoc* washing establishments in streams, not already used for such a purpose. This can readily be done by the police prosecuting, for committing a nuisance, any person found polluting a new stream by establishing tanks for the washing of clothing therein.

(Signed) S. BROWN.

N. J. EDE.

N. G. MITCHELL-INNES.

A letter from the Surveyor-General to the Colonial Secretary, which was laid on the table, stated that the sum of \$25,000 was included in the estimates of this year for public laundries. It further stated that the site of the proposed new laundries was Crown land, a portion of which was occupied by cowsheds under a squatter's licence. As it would be necessary to remove the squatter, he proposed to give him fair compensation for the value of his buildings.

A minute was appended by Dr. Canlie, who suggested that the steam disinfecter erected near the Docks Home be either removed to near the site of the new laundries or that it be placed at the service of the public more readily than it is at present.

In the Surveyor-General's latest report, dated the 25th February, he states that on the recommendation of a Committee of the Sanitary Board

a site for the first experimental block of public laundries has been approved near the junction of the Kennedy and Wanchai Gap Roads. The working drawings have been prepared, and the buildings will be commenced as soon as the site is cleared.

### THE JAPANESE NAVAL ARTIST.

At the Magistrate's this morning, before Mr. Wise, Okuda, sub-lieutenant on the Japanese cruiser *Kongo*, was called up to receive sentence in the case heard yesterday, in which he was convicted of making a sketch of Belcher's Fort. He pleaded ignorance of the law.

His Worship said—I found yesterday that the defendant had been guilty of a breach of the law under this Ordinance, but as it was practically the first offence under the Ordinance I had the case adjourned for a day, in order to consider thoroughly what penalty should be imposed. The defendant pleaded ignorance of the law, and if he had been a civilian it might have been some excuse. But as he is a naval officer, he should know perfectly well that it is no excuse whatever. Under these circumstances I think it my duty to fine him \$100.

A book was produced by the police in which defendant had other sketches, but his Worship could not consider that. Only the one sketch in question was before him.

The Japanese Consul paid the fine, and the defendant was released.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

### A PEACEFUL TRIUMPH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—Permit me through the medium of your columns to call the attention of masters and officers of the British Merchant Service to the fact that a Bill entitled "An Ordinance, to restrict the loading and discharging of cargoes in certain waters of this Colony" was read a first time at the meeting of the Legislative Council held here yesterday morning. That the efforts of this Association and its friends to cause the abolition of a custom which is deemed a great hardship and injustice by members of the profession generally, both on home-going and coasting steamers, has so far resulted in complete success is undeniable, and it is with feelings of unqualified pleasure that I make this announcement and heartily congratulate you upon the measure of success attained by the force of reason and arguments based upon facts—not by means of violent outbursts of indignation, justifiable and otherwise, such as brought trouble and misery upon tens of thousands of our countrymen in the Australasian colonies last autumn.

In thus briefly referring, on the spur of the moment, to what is, I presume, practising as a "Sunday Observer's Law," I conclude without paying a brief tribute to the public press, which has, from first to last, been pleased to accord the movement the inestimable assistance of its support.

As I shall avail myself of an early opportunity of speaking publicly upon this subject, dealing with the new Bill clause by clause, I refrain from further trespassing upon your valuable space at the present juncture.

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL ASHTON,  
President,  
British M. M. O. Association.

College Chambers,  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1891.

### NEWS OF THE WORLD.

BERLIN, April 1st.  
The general opinion here is that no serious complications will grow out of the Ewa incident. The *National Zeitung* says: "Even if those lynched were American citizens, which is in no wise proved, the tone of the American press leaves no doubt that Italy is justified in her anxiety for the welfare of her subjects in America. The *Vossische Zeitung* calls Mr. Blaine "a diplomatic brawler, quite capable of conjuring up war with any European power."

The *Tagblatt* thinks "the matter not serious." It is convinced that Mr. Blaine, "the personification of Yankee haughtiness," has not kept within the limits of international courtesy. It is reported that mysterious warnings, sent by the Mafia, have been conveyed to King Humbert of Italy. The Mafia is said to have demanded protection for Italian residents in foreign countries. It is further believed, according to this story, that the recall of the Italian Minister at Washington is largely owing to the fears of the Italian Minister aroused by Mafia threats.

The *Vossische Zeitung* announces that the United States law for the inspection of pork and bacon will probably form the basis for fresh negotiations for the abolition of its prohibition.

The *Cologne Gazette* says the Bulgarian Government has made a contract with the Krupp works for large supplies of war material to strengthen Bulgarian defences.

Influenza is again raging in this city, and many deaths are reported.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1st.  
A military tribunal has sentenced Prince Vadholsky to three years' detention in a fortress for killing Lieutenant Monosoff in a duel.

GIBRALTAR, April 1st.  
Thirty more bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the steamship *Utopia*, making the total number recovered 423.

MADRID, April 1st.

The Queen Regent gave a cordial reception to General J. W. Foster, representative of the United States in the Hispano-American commercial treaty negotiations.

KANSAS CITY, April 1st.

Two branches of the Mormon Church at Independence, Mo., known respectively as the "Hendricksites" and the "Reorganized Church," are fighting for the possession of Mount Zion, a low hill about four acres in extent, which was selected by Joshua Smith as the place where all the elect will assemble on the judgment day and from there be taken into heaven. The Mormons believe that the foundations of the magnificent temple were laid many years ago by the Angel Gabriel, and that his hosts will descend from heaven, uncover these foundations and in a single night erect a beautiful temple. The Hendricksites have a church on Mount Zion and the Reorganized Church is contesting the title. Last night the church building was completely wrecked. The Hendricksites claim the destruction was by the other faction.

WASHINGTON, April 1st.  
The recall of Baron Fava by the Italian Government still forms the chief topic of interest in this country as well as abroad. The cable dispatches from Rome show clearly that the American Minister was unable to appeal to the

common-sense of the Italian Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs. That official declared our Constitution should be amended if it provided for no speedy redress from the Louisiana State Government and refused to permit any further delay. The letter of Baron Fava, announcing his recall, presents the two demands of Italy. One was that assurance be given of the prompt punishment of those guilty of the killing at New Orleans; the other was that indemnity be granted to the relatives of the slain Italians. Secretary Blaine in reply very plainly shows that the United States cannot grant assurance of the punishment of those who shot the New Orleans prisoners, because such assurance would nullify any trial by jury. All that it can do is to see that the usual procedure on the indictment and trial of the accused be carried out. As for indemnity, he declares the Government has been willing to grant it. Blaine sent this letter to the Italian Charge d'affaires in order to ascertain whether Italy has severed all diplomatic relations with the United States. If this official replies it will prove that these relations are still maintained.

Dispatches from Rome indicate that Premier Rudini has been forced by the opposition under Crispi to demand Fava's recall. The English papers are very frank in their expressions of lack of belief in the genuineness of the demand; they believe Rudini is playing to the gallery, but they suggest that Italy may regret her hasty action, that is likely to lead to the injury of her American trade and the restriction of Italian immigration.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, April 1st.

The elections just held have resulted in a complete triumph for the Liberals. It is reported the situation in which the Insurgents at Iquique find themselves is a most deplorable one. Everything is at famine prices, and the supply of coal is exhausted. The insurgent squatters are leaving the coast in the hope of capturing the colliers. The Chilean Government flotilla is almost ready to proceed against the rebel ships. A desperate conflict appears to be inevitable.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 1st.

President Diaz opened Congress tonight. In his speech he referred to the ratification of the boundary convention with the United States. "The changes," he said, "are proposed in the Extradition treaty with the United States."

DUSSELDORF, April 1st.

The representatives of all the German steamship companies engaged in carrying emigrants to the United States have decided to raise the price of steerage fares to America 20 marks from and after the 1st of April.

OTTAWA (Ontario), April 1st.

Medical men detailed to investigate the cases of leprosy recently discovered at Victoria have pronounced it of the Oriental type. Immediate steps will be taken to haul up the afflicted Chinamen and return them to China. It is stated that within the past year the scourge has made great headway in the Pacific Province, and that it has reached a point that will imperil the settlement of British Columbia, unless the Government take immediate steps to wipe it out.

### WESTERN SHANTUNG.

It is a matter of frequent observation with travellers in China, that its ancient cities are disappearing. As a rule there is the greatest difficulty in identifying sites, and when the situation of some place of historical interest is ascertained, all that presents itself to the curious gaze of the investigator is a mound of earth, and a mosaic of broken tiles and bits of brick.

There is a strange propensity on the part of the Chinese to move their cities about, sometimes to great distances, so that it is often only the name which is continuous. Occasionally the record of this fact is preserved in the addition of the word "old" or "new" to the name of some cities, but not infrequently there is no warning of the alteration. Some of these changes are no doubt due to a laudable impulse to exchange an inconvenient situation for a better one. Some are to be credited to geomancy, in Oriental countries always a powerful factor in political affairs; and still others are due to superstition, such as leads to the demolition of a city wall and its transplantation when several cases of partridge have occurred within it.

Of some of the preceding remarks, Kao-fang Chow, in this province, is an interesting example. This is a very ancient place, which is marked on the Chinese Historical Atlas as in existence during the time of the Spring and Autumn Annals, representing China from 722 to 481 B.C. A city which was perhaps built before Rome was founded, ought to have some claims on the Occidental traveller, although he is not a professional antiquarian. But he is met at the outset by the same difficulty which everywhere confronts him in China, that there is no one can tell him what he wants to know, and no books from which to gain information.

It is true that every walled city is theoretically the subject of a volume of Historical Records called *Chih*, but these are generally difficult to procure, and often wholly out of print. The political disturbances of the past half century have been so many and so serious, that in many instances city records have not only not been revised, but the originals have been lost in the Taping rebellion. This seems to be the case in Kao-fang, for although such a volume is accessible by pulling the proper wires, the blocks from which it was printed are said to have perished in the terrible fire which overtook the city at its capture a little more than thirty years ago. The rebels had just devastated Linching, and there was ample warning of their impending arrival, so that all the population deserted the city, at the advice (or command) of the district magistrate, who left himself to be "between the devil and the deep-sea."

If he abandoned the city which he was set to govern, he was undone; if he remained, he was a dead man. Realising the hopelessness of the dilemma, he behaved with the dignity of a Confucianist, in the teaching of the Classics, which teach that "The scholar, trained for public duty, seeing threatening danger, is prepared to sacrifice his life." Alone of all the inhabitants of the city, the magistrate remained in the city, the gate of which were left wide open. He seated himself in the public hall, dressed in his robes of office, until the rebels actually entered the courts of the yamen, when he threw himself into a well in the back part of the premises, and was drowned.

The Taping occupied the city thus easily gained, and the suburbs, and destroyed almost every ancient landmark in and about the walls. One of these was a hill called Chi Ming-shan, or the Mountain of the Crowing Cock. Each morning before any of the gaudy fowls had given warning of the coming of the day, a golden cock within this mound uttered the first sound of this nature and as soon as this signal was given every other cock hastened to follow. Of this famous place, nothing remains but a heap of rubbish.

Another landmark was an ancient pagoda, which had a legendary connection with the fate of the city, but of which nothing remains but its base. One of the most singular tales told in connection with this city is of the former existence of a large fountain, which burst from an underground spring, and which is said to have resembled the

### Intimations.

## FURNISH THROUGHOUT AT THE HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

THE LARGEST AND MOST CONVENIENT

FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT IN HONGKONG.

CABINET FURNITURE,

BEDSTEADS, CARPETS,

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

LACE CURTAINS, CHINA, CUTLERY, &c., &c.

ALL READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

PRICES WILL COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH ANY HOUSE IN THE EAST.

## NEW PREMISES, COLONIAL HOUSE.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1891.

[368]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"ASHINGTON," Captain C. Zindel, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1891. [652]

FORMOSA TRADING CORPORATION.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship

"SMITH," Captain Leffer, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 4th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to TUCK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1891. [654]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at SANDAKAN, TAMPOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND, FORNS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"GUTHRIE," Captain Shannon, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1891. [653]

### TREASURY NOTICE.

THE RATING ORDINANCE, 1888.

THE VALUATION LIST for VICTORIA for 1891-92 is open to inspection at the Treasury for Twenty-one Days, commencing from MONDAY, the 4th May. Extracts may be taken.

This Valuation will be in force from July 1st, 1891, to June 30th, 1892.

The last day for appeal to the Supreme Court will be May 23rd. Besides lodging a Formal Appeal in the Court, stating the grounds of such Appeal a copy of such notice must also be sent to the Assessor on or before that date.

The Valuation Lists for the Hill District, Kowloon, and the Villages will be open to inspection later on, of which due notice will be given.

Where the Valuation of any Tenement has been altered from that now in force, the Assessor has sent notice of such change to the Owner. If his address is known, or if not, to the Occupier, with a request that he will hand the same to the Owner. The omission to serve such notice does not invalidate the Rate, or form any excuse for not appealing against any Assessment within the prescribed time, viz. May 4th to May 23rd, 1891. All Owners or Occupiers interested in rateable property should therefore inspect the Rate Book within this period.

ARTHUR CHAPMAN, Assessor.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1891. [657]

### NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between this date by mutual consent. All former Settlements will be attended to by Mr. C. H. POTTS.

POTTS & BARR.

WITH reference to the above I shall continue the Business of a SHARE and GENERAL BROKER.

GEORGE HUTTON POTTS.

WITH reference to the above I shall continue the Business of a SHARE and GENERAL BROKER.

CHARLES S. BARR.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1891. [656]

### Intimations.

#### NOTICE.

A SPECIAL Session of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace will be held in the Justices' Room, at the Magistrate's, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK in the Forenoon of TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, A.D. 1891, for the purpose of considering an application from one ROBERT ISHERWOOD, for a license to sell and retail intoxicating liquors in a certain building at Victoria Gap, to be named THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

ALFRED G. WISE, Police Magistrate.

Magistrate, Hongkong, 23rd April, 1891. [657]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

HONGKONG DERBY, 1891.

THE WEIGHTS for the above RACE will be weight for inches, not 10st. 10lb. as heretofore.

E. H. GORE-BOOTH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1891. [646]

### Today's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 52.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, ZETLAND LODGE, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 8 p.m. for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1891. [616]

### NOTICE.

IN view of the approaching departure of the GOVERNOR all outstanding claims by Tradesmen against His Excellency should be forwarded before MONDAY next, at Noon, to the Private Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1891. [658]



## Commercial.

**LATEST QUOTATIONS.**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, ex New Issue, 105 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New Issue, 105 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue, 105 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$63 per share, buyers.  
 North China Insurance—Tls. 275 per share, buyers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share, sellers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per share, nominal.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$315 per share, sellers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$821 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$100 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$113 per share, sellers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$131 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$120 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—20 per cent. discount, sellers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$48 per share, sellers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$198 per share, sellers.  
 Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$92 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$90 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, buyers.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$213 per share, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$122 per share, ex div., sales and buyers.  
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.  
 Punjoni and Sunghie Dux Samantan Mining Co.—\$2 per share, sellers.  
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—80 cents per share, buyers.  
 Inauris Mining Co., Limited—\$12 per share, buyers.  
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$70 per share, buyers.  
 Tongqua Coal Mining Co.—\$430 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$65 per share, buyers.  
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$48 per share, ex div., buyers.  
 The Sengat Koyah Planting Co., Limited—\$131 per share, buyers.  
 Crucible and Co., Limited—\$35 per share, nominal.  
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$13 per share, sellers.  
 The China-Borneo Co., Limited—\$16 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sellers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$17 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$6 per share, buyers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$30 per share, sellers.  
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.  
 The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—\$25 per share, sellers.  
 The Lamag Planting Co., Limited—\$7 per share, buyers.  
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$2 per share, buyers.  
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sellers.  
 The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.  
 The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.  
 The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$180 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Marine, Limited—nominal.  
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Limited—\$15, sellers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—271 per cent. dis., sellers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd., Founders' shares—\$400 per share, sellers.

**EXCHANGE.**  
 ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. .... 3/11  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/11  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/12  
 Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 3/12  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/12  
 ON PARIS—Bank, T. T. .... 3/04  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4/04  
 On India, T. T. .... 221  
 On Demand ..... 221  
 ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. .... 711  
 Private, 30 days' sight ..... 721

**MAILS EXPECTED.**  
**THE FRENCH MAIL.**  
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Saghalin*, with the French mail of the 3rd instant, left Singapore on the 25th ultimo and may be expected here on the 6th instant.  
**THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.**  
 The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Catara* left Port Darwin on the 25th ultimo and may be expected to arrive on the 6th instant.  
**THE CANADIAN MAIL.**  
 The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Batavia*, from Vancouver, left Yokohama for Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong on the 18th ultimo.  
**THE INDIAN MAIL.**  
 The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wine*, from Calcutta, left Singapore at 6 p.m. on the 27th ultimo and is due here on the 3rd instant.

**STEAMERS EXPECTED.**  
 The 'Glen' line steamer *Glenorchy* left Singapore on the 25th ultimo and is due here on the 1st instant.

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falcous & Co.'s Register.)  
 To-day.

Barometer—A.M.	Thermometer—A.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—Wet bulb	Thermometer—Wet bulb (at 10 a.m.)	Thermometer—Wet bulb (at 4 p.m.)
30.0	78	82	78	78	78
30.1	79	83	79	79	79
30.2	80	84	80	80	80
30.3	81	85	81	81	81
30.4	82	86	82	82	82
30.5	83	87	83	83	83
30.6	84	88	84	84	84
30.7	85	89	85	85	85
30.8	86	90	86	86	86
30.9	87	91	87	87	87
31.0	88	92	88	88	88

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

30th April, 1891.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Wind	Force	Direction	Sea	Weather
Wanchow	W	1	W	1	W
Yokohama	W	1	W	1	W
Shanghai	W	1	W	1	W
Amoy	W	1	W	1	W
Swatow	W	1	W	1	W
Keelung	W	1	W	1	W
Keelung	W	1	W	1	W
Keelung	W	1	W	1	W
Keelung	W	1	W	1	W
Keelung	W	1	W	1	W

1st May, 1891.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Wind	Force	Direction	Sea	Weather
Wanchow	W	1	W	1	W
Yokohama	W	1	W	1	W
Shanghai	W	1	W	1	W
Amoy	W	1	W	1	W
Swatow	W	1	W	1	W
Keelung	W	1	W	1	W
Keelung	W	1	W	1	W
Keelung	W	1	W	1	W
Keelung	W	1	W	1	W
Keelung	W	1	W	1	W

The barometer is rising. Gradients rather steep for aircraft winds. Weather cloudy, rather warm and dry. (Based at 10 a.m.)  
 1.—Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.  
 2.—Humidity in percentages of saturation.  
 3.—Direction of the wind in degrees from North.  
 4.—Force of the wind in miles per hour.  
 5.—State of the sky.  
 6.—State of the weather.  
 7.—Direction of the wind in degrees from North.  
 8.—Force of the wind in miles per hour.  
 9.—State of the sky.  
 10.—State of the weather.

Hongkong Observatory, 1st May, 1891.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

FIDELIO, German steamer, 853, H. Brosen, 30th April.—Chefoo 25th April, Beams, Mathers & Co.  
 MARIE, German steamer, 704, A. Hundewald, 1st May.—Whampoa 1st May, General—Widder & Co.  
 FOOKSANG, British steamer, 990, W. Waddell, 1st May.—Whampoa 1st May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 GLENORCHY, British steamer, 1,831, Ferguson, 1st May.—London 17th March, and Singapore 25th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Thales, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.  
 Halphong, British steamer, for Takao.  
 Donar, German steamer, for Saigon.  
 Lora Interura, French steamer, for Saigon.  
 Freij, Danish steamer, for Hallow, &c.  
 Clara, German steamer, for Halphong.

## DEPARTURES.

April 30, *Amelia*, Norwegian steamer, for Vladivostok.  
 April 30, *Taiyang*, British str., for Whampoa.  
 May 1, *Don Juan*, Spanish str., for Amoy, &c.  
 May 1, *Fidello*, German str., for Whampoa.  
 May 1, *Falkenberg*, German str., for Saigon.  
 May 1, *Thales*, British str., for Swatow, &c.  
 May 1, *Nantika*, British str., for Swatow, &c.

## PASSENGERS—ARRIVALS.

Per *Fidello*, str., from Chefoo.—4 Chinese.  
 Per *Clonachy*, str., from London, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Plummer, Miss and Master Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. King, Messrs. A. H. Hake, H. Ewart, W. McCleod, and 420 Chinese.

## REPORTS.

The German steamship *Fidello* reports that she left Chefoo on the 25th ultimo. Had fine weather throughout.

## Post Office.

## A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Shanghai.—Per *Fooking* to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Elis* to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 2.30 P.M.  
 For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Diamond* to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 For Saigon.—Per *Chelydra* to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 For Shanghai.—Per *Arlington* to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 For Takao.—Per *Halphong* to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 5.00 P.M.  
 For Bangkok.—Per *Chowfa* on Sunday, the 3rd instant, at 8.30 A.M.  
 For Halphong.—Per *Dilla* on Sunday, the 3rd instant, at 9.00 A.M.  
 For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Nasim* on Monday, the 4th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Vancouver.—Per *Parthia* on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Bormila* on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Europe, &c., Australia, India, &c. Madras, and Mauritius.—Per *Dilmah* on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 11.00 A.M.  
 For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Ozande* on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 9.30 P.M.  
 For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *Prussia* on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 1.00 P.M.  
 For Sandakan, Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Chelrie* on Friday, the 15th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

## STEAMERS.

ANCONA, British steamer, 1,848, W. D. Middle, 25th April.—Yokohama 25th April, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

## HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

Continued.

ARRATON, APCAR, British steamer, 1,393, J. G. Spence, 23rd April.—Calcutta 18th April, Penang 14th, and Singapore 17th, Oplam and General—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.  
 BEMUDI, British steamer, 1,481, J. H. Clark, 25th April.—Saloon 25th April, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
 BOMIDA, Italian steamer, 1,580, C. Gavazzo, 26th April.—Singapore 26th April, General—Carlucci & Co.

CHRYDRA, British steamer, 1,574, G. Payne, 25th April.—Saloon 26th April, Rice and Paddy.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 CROWA, British steamer, 1,057, F. W. Phillips, 27th April.—Bangkok 19th April, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

CLARA, German steamer, 675, H. Ipland, 28th April.—Halphong 25th April, Rice and General—A. R. Marty.  
 DELTA, French steamer, 717, Abbal, 29th April.—Halphong 26th April, General—Messageries Maritimes.

DIAMANT, British steamer, 514, G. A. Taylor, 30th April.—Manila 27th April, General—Russell & Co.  
 DONAR, German steamer, 1,041, B. Grundmann, 25th April.—Saloon 25th April, Rice—Wieler & Co.

ELSI, German steamer, 747, M. Jensen, 26th April.—Saloon 21st April, Rice—Melchers & Co.  
 FAME, British steamer, 117, Lieut. Wm. G. Comley, R.N.R.—Hongkong Government tender.

FREY, Danish steamer, 397, C. L. Strand, 26th April.—Pakhoi and Hallow 25th April, General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
 GLENFRUIT, British steamer, 1,336, E. Norman, 29th April.—Whampoa 29th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,120, Harde, 28th April.—Most 22nd April, Coals and General—D. Lapralle & Co.  
 LOIR, INTERURU, French steamer, 533, Vian, 28th April.—Saloon 24th April, General—Chinese.

NAMOA, British steamer, 863, Goddard, 29th April.—Fochow 26th April, Amoy 27th, and Swatow 28th, General—D. Lapralle & Co.  
 NIZAM, British steamer, 1,615, Geo. L. Langborne, R.N.R., 27th April.—Bombay 9th April, and Singapore 20th, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

OCHANG, British steamer, 3,508, W. M. Smith, 29th April.—San Francisco 2nd April, and Yokohama 22nd, Mails and General—O. & O. S. N. Co.  
 PARTHA, British steamer, 2,035, John Pantou, R.N.R., 15th April.—Saloon 15th April, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stupani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
 SIAM, British steamer, 991, John M. Tulloch, 27th April.—Bangkok 21st April, Rice—Chasse.

## SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH ORIO, American bark, 1,376, F. Carlton, 5th March.—New York 31st August, Kerosene Oil.—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.  
 AUSTRIA, British bark, 1,105, Geo. N. Dakin, 30th April.—New York 11th Nov., Kerosene Oil.—Order.

COLUMBUS, German ship, 1,428, L. Haseloo, 21st April.—Singapore 26th March, Timber—Schlenders & Co.  
 DON JUSTO, American bark, 708, B. Neilson, 21st April.—Singapore 28th Feb., Timber—Caplain.

DOROTHEA, German bark, 620, H. F. Moeller, 25th March.—Hamburg 20th Oct., General—Slemensen & Co.  
 DOROTHY, British bark, 310, Angus Croal, 21st April.—Pitago 2nd April, Timber—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

ERLUNG, Chinese bark, 457, Oplam Examination hulk, Stonewall's Island—Chinese Customs.  
 HENDRICK, German bark, 923, F. H. Bannan, 22nd Feb.—Hamburg 20th Sept., General—Carlucci & Co.

HYDRA, Danish bark, 786, C. Christensen, 26th April.—Hamburg 31st December, General—Carlucci & Co.  
 JAPAN, Peruvian bark, 398, M. Janila, 17th Nov.—Callao (Peru) 30th August, General—Gonsalves & Co.

MARIE, British bark, 536, L. Hindrichs, 27th April.—Singapore 26th March, Timber—Wieler & Co.  
 MCCLAUREN, American ship, 1,313, F. L. Oaker, 28th April.—New York 30th November, Petroleum.—Order.

ORIENT, German bark, 461, H. R. Gontard, 6th April.—Singapore 10th Feb., Timber—Wieler & Co.  
 SARA MERKEDIS, Peruvian schooner, 245, A. Mendigaglia, 4th July.—Saloon 27th June, Rice—Caplain.

ST. JAMES, American ship, 1,487, W. D. Barnham, 28th April.—Singapore 21st April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.  
 VOERING, Norwegian bark, 320, O. P. Larsen, 22nd April.—Kiel Island 17th March, Timber—Slemensen & Co.

WM. LE LACHEUR, British bark, 573, W. Auld, 7th March.—Honolulu 21st January, Iron, Copper, &c.—Wing Wo Chan & Co.  
 ZOE, German schooner, 72, Andersen, 29th April.—New Britain 31st March, beche-de-mer.—Blackhead & Co.

## Intimations.

JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE, Teacher of Office and Engineers, No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET, Opposite Central Police Station.

## CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS.

Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION," And an "Arithmetic" for Engineers, &c. Hongkong, 7th February, 1891.

## W. S. MARTEN, ARTISTIC DECORATOR.

4, DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

## NOTICE.

JAY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED. JAY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders. Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.I., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says "It is the best Disinfectant in use." W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

## Intimations.

BAY VIEW HOUSE.

M. R. J. Wm. OSBORNE begs to inform his Friends, acquaintances and the public of Hongkong that the Bay View House, formerly the Whitfield Station will be OPENED TO-MORROW, the 2nd May.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. KENNEDY to run his Buses Every 1 (half) hour from the Clock Tower to Bay View House every day.

FARES—10 Cents each way.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1891.

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR and the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1891.

## DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROOKER), HAS REMOVED

THE MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, (next to the Telegraph Companies).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1891.

## S. I. E. N. T. I. N. G.

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, DAGUILLAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1891.

## NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS

1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather. CABINETS from \$6 a dozen. CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen. LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.

IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.

NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Port are always ready.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1890.

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000.

RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

LEE SING, Esq.

S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.

J. S. MOSES, Esq.

G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

POON PONG, Esq.

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## BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and on Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estates managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 28th Nov. 1890.

## J. &amp; R. HARVEY &amp; CO.

DUNDASHILL DISTILLERY, GLASGOW. Established 1770.

## SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky. O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky. F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky. V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.

Messrs. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt Scotch Whiskies have for over fifty years commanded the largest sale in the English Market of ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are very mild and mellow, and are confidently recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit is desired.

Over one million Gallons produced annually for Prices and Samples, apply to G. RENNIE STEWART, 12, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong. Sole Agent for China and Japan. Hongkong, 28th August, 1890.

## Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 45 grains troy.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOP